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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/563,803	06/28/2006	Reiner Fischer	2400.0150000/VLC/CMB	5333
26111	7590	09/02/2009	EXAMINER	
STERNE, KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX P.L.L.C.			BROOKS, KRISTIE LATRICE	
1100 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20005			1616	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/02/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/563,803	FISCHER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	KRISTIE L. BROOKS	1616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 June 2006.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/2/06.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1. Claims 1-8 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites "...contacting a compound of formula (I) with...species..." It is unclear what Applicant intends by "species" or what is encompassed by the term "species. It should be noted that the specification does not teach or describe the instant term claimed by Applicant.

For purposes of examination, the Examiner has interpreted "species" as "spices".

Claims 2-8 are rejected for being dependent on a rejected claim

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

4. Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wachendorff et al., BAJ 2740, a novel broad spectrum acaricide, Proceedings of the Brighton Crop Protection Conference-Pests and Diseases, pp.53-58, 2000.

Wachendorff et al. teach BAJ 2740 (also called spirodiclofen) as a novel acaricide with a broad spectrum of activity, long lasting efficacy, favorable environmental profile and good plant compatibility in all relevant crops (see the abstract). BAJ 2740 (also called spirodiclofen) is useful on crops such as citrus, stone and pome fruits, grapes, and nuts, for example (see the abstract). Table 5 discloses the application of BAJ 2740 on grapes (see page 57).

5. Claims 1, 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Elbert et al., Worldwide uses of the new acaricide Enidor® in perennial crops, Pflanzenschutz-Nachrichten Bayer, 55, 2002, 287-304.

Elbert et al. teach Enidor®, common name spirodiclofen (i.e. instant compound of formula (I)), provides excellent acaricidal control on fruits such as citrus, pome and stone fruits, grapes and almonds (see the introduction). The application of Enidor® to fruits such as grapes, and almonds, provided excellent mite control (see Tables 2 and 4, 3.2.2 Almonds on page 292, and 3.4.2. Grapes on page 294). Elbert et al. teach that

spirodiclofen will be registered for use with the following crops: coffee, coconut, tomato, papaya and apple (see page 290).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wachendorff et al., BAJ 2740, a novel broad spectrum acaricide, Proceedings of the Brighton Crop Protection Conference-Pests and Diseases, pp.53-58, 2000 in view of Blade (US 5,380,732).

Application Claims

Applicant claims a method of controlling acaricides comprising contacting a compound of formula (I) with hops, kiwi fruits, soft fruits, nuts, coffee, tropical fruits, spices or conifers.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art

(MPEP 2141.01)

Wachendorff et al. teach BAJ 2740 (also called spirodiclofen) as a novel acaricide with a broad spectrum of activity, long lasting efficacy, favorable environmental profile and good plant compatibility in all relevant crops (see the abstract). BAJ 2740 (also called spirodiclofen) is useful on crops such as citrus, stone and pome fruits, grapes, and nuts, for example (see the abstract). Table 5 discloses the application of BAJ 2740 on grapes (see page 57).

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims

(MPEP 2141.02)

Wachendorff et al. teach the use of spirodiclofen on various acaricides including nuts but do not exemplify the application of spirodiclofen on nuts.

Finding of prima facie obviousness

Rational and Motivation (MPEP 2142-2143)

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to apply the instant compounds to nuts because Wachendorff et al. suggests that spirodiclofen is an excellent compound for use on nuts.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to apply the instant compounds to nuts because it is an obvious variation of crops that would benefit from such application.

Therefore, the claimed invention would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because the prior art is fairly suggestive of the claimed invention.

8. Claims 2 and 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wachendorff et al., BAJ 2740, a novel broad spectrum acaricide, Proceedings of the Brighton Crop Protection Conference-Pests and Diseases, pp.53-58, 2000 in view of Blade (US 5,380,732).

Application Claims

Applicant claims a method of controlling acaricides comprising contacting a compound of formula (I) with hops, kiwi fruits, soft fruits, nuts, coffee, tropical fruits, spices or conifers.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art

(MPEP 2141.01)

Wachendorff et al. teach BAJ 2740 (also called spirodiclofen) as a novel acaricide with a broad spectrum of activity, long lasting efficacy, favorable environmental profile and good plant compatibility in all relevant crops (see the abstract). BAJ 2740 (also called spirodiclofen) is useful on crops such as citrus, stone and pome fruits, grapes, and nuts, for example (see the abstract). Table 5 discloses the application of BAJ 2740 on grapes (see page 57).

**Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims
(MPEP 2141.02)**

Wachendorff et al. teach the use of spirodiclofen on various crops but do not specifically teach the use of spirodiclofen on kiwi fruits, coffee, spices, tropical fruits and conifers. This deficiency is cured by the teachings of Blade.

Blade teaches pesticidal compounds that are useful as acaricides (see the abstract). The compounds are useful in the control of pests (i.e. insect and acarine pests (see column 5 lines 5-7). Blade teaches a method of controlling pests and protecting products from infestations comprising application of the compounds to its environment (see column 5 lines 7-24 and 49-56). The compounds are useful on crops such as coffee, spices, rubber, stone and pip fruit, citrus fruit, kiwi fruits, nuts, mango, etc., timber, and forest trees (i.e. evergreen) (see column 5 lines 25-43).

Finding of prima facie obviousness

Rational and Motivation (MPEP 2142-2143)

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to apply the instant compounds to the instantly claimed crops because Blade teaches that acaricides can be applied to various crops for the purpose of protecting the crops from infestation from pests.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to try the instant compounds on the instantly claimed crops because it is an obvious variation of crops that can be protected from damage caused by an infestation of pests.

Therefore, the claimed invention would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because the prior art is fairly suggestive of the claimed invention.

Conclusion

9. No claims are allowed.
10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kristie L. Brooks whose telephone number is (571) 272-9072. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30am-6:00pm Est.. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johann R. Richter can be reached on (571) 272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

KB

/John Pak/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1616